



# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XV.

ZATURDAG den 26sten MEI, 1827.

N. 21

Gedrukt en Zaterdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Weduwe WILLIAM LEE.



**DE** ondergeteekenden in kwaliteit als Testamentaire en geassumeerde Executeuren in den Boedel van wylen den Welod. Heer DANIEL SPECHT, zullen op Maandag den 11den Juny aanstaanden by Publieke Opveiling op zeer voordeelige conditien doen verkoopen de navolgende als:

Eene Plantagie genaamd Vreedenberg.  
Eene do. do. Steenwyk met derzelve opstal van Huisinge.

Een Stuk Grond genaamd het Fortuin.  
Eene Canoeke of Stuk Grond genaamd Maria Pampoen, alle gelegen in de Oost Divisie, Tweede Distrikt.

Een Stuk Grond gelegen op het Gebergte van Altona, onder de 4de Wyk.

Een betrankeerde Stuk Grond met het daarop staande Woonhuis en verdere gebouwen, gelegen op Scharlo. Alsmede een party Juwelen, Zilverwerk, Slaven, &c.

En voorts wordt hierby bekend gemaakt aan alle de genen, die aan gemelde Boedel (zoo veel by Hypotheken als Obligatien) verschuldigd zyn, om dezelve binnen den tyd van Zes Maanden te komen afdoen, verders, dat al de daarop verschuldigde Interessen gedurende den loop van deze en de aanstaande maand Juny ter Weeskamer alhier geheellyk zal moeten worden afgezeiverd en voldaan.

B. A. CANCRYN.  
G. B. BOSCH.  
J. N. C. JUTTING.  
G. VOS, J. Z.

Den 25sten Mei 1827.

## ADVERTISSEMENT.

**INDIEN** er op dit Eiland mogten bevinden personen, dewelke zich vermenen te kunnen kwalificeren bloedverwanten van zekere JOSEPH CLARK, dewelke eenige jaren geleden alhier, onder het gouvernement van den voormaligen Gouverneur Changuion, en mogelyk nog later, op Otrabanda met zyn huisgezin most gewoond hebben, dan in Augustus des Jaars 1822 in Noord Amerika is verdrongen; zoo worden dezelve gemintert om zich ter Fiscalaat zoo spoedig mogelyk aantemelden, met de noodige renseignementen, als hebbende de ondergeteekende wegens deszelfs Nalatenschap by eene missive dd. 14den April 1827, uit Charleston gunstige berigten ontvangen.

RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER.

Fiscalaat den 22sten Mei 1827.

## UITTREKSELS UIT ENGELSCH NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

LONDEN, MAART 12.

Het fregat de Schelde, welke naar Batavia bestemd en op den 14den January naby Vlissingen gestrand was, werd binnen Tornenzen in een zeer gehevenden staat gebragt.

Nederlandsche nieuwspapieren tot den 10den dezer melden, dat er kouranten van Batavia tot den 25sten October te Amsterdam zyn ontvangen geworden. Uit derzelver berigten blijkt, dat schoon in de meeste gevechten tusschen de Insurgenten en de Nederlanders, de overwinning zich aan de zijde der laatste verklaard had, de moed der inboorlingen geenzins ter neder geslagen is; met woede en standvastigheid vielen zy dikwyls aan. Op den 15den October viel er een zwaar gevecht voor, naby Soeracarta. De inboorlingen werden door Diopo Negoro aangevoerd, en den tegenstand, welke zy boden, was zeer hardnekkig. Zy werden terug geslagen, maar namen een ongenaakbaar standpunt in de nabijheid van de gebergten, van waar zy niet dan door hongersnood verdreven kunnen worden.

Een ander berigt luidt aldus:

“In het einde van September, was de vijand ver van moedeloos te zyn, en had op verscheidene standpunten onze troepen met talryke korpsen met de grootste onverzaagdheid aangevallen; maar onze manschappen bleven byna overal de overhand behouden en de Insurgenten leden zwaar verlies. Inzonderheid op den 5den October werd de met zwaar geschut versterkte dessa van Diatinon, door onze troepen aangevallen en na een hardnekkigen tegen-

stand, ingenomen en verbrand. Andere aan de Insurgenten toebehoorende dessa's werden op verscheidene plaatsen vermeld. Op den 15den had er een algemeen gevecht in de nabijheid van Socrocarta plaats; Diopo Negoro was toen in aantogt aan het hoofd van 4000 man tegen die plaats. De vijand verdedigde zich met groote woede; en toen de eerste linie uit het veld verdreven werd, rukte eene tweede, bestaande voornamelyk uit roovers, aan en poogde doch vruchteloos, het gevecht te hervoeren.

Het schynt dat Diopo Negoro naar de gebergte van Merapie terug gekeerd is, om zich aldaar byna in eene ontoegankelyke standplaats te stellen; maar men is van gevoelen dat hy weldra zal verpligt wezen, uit hoofde van gebrek aan levensmiddelen, van daar te vertrekken.

Behalve voor de door de officieren verleende drukkende diensten wordt hun veel lof toegekend voor de dappere verdediging van verscheidene forten te Klallan, Tempel &c. De opperbevelhebber van het fort deed een zoo stouten en gelukkigen uitval, dat hy de ommestrecken aan zich onderwierp en met eene versterkte magt terug keerde.

De oude Sultan, die in het laatst van September het bewind van het gouvernement aanvaard had, kwam op den 20sten October te Djocarta aan, zonder veel verlies, schoon de overtogt van Klallan met eenige zwaigbeden vergezeld ging, aangezien de rebellen al de bruggen verwoest hadden.

Op den weg tusschen Klallan en Djocarta onderwierpen zich verscheidene Tommongongs aan den Sultan en verscheidene vielen in de verschillende gevechten.

In het laatst van September was alles stil te Djocarta.

Zyne excellentie de kommissaris generaal legde een bezoek te Bantam af, van welke plaats hy op den 4den October terug gekomen was. Zyne excellentie hield zich steeds bezig verschanzen opwerpen. De laatste berigten uit Djocarta liepen tot den 8sten en die van Soeracarta tot den 17den October.

(Uit Fransche Nieuwspapieren.)

Brieven van Corfu van den graaf Viero Capodistrios en van den heer Constantine Jerostathy, gedagteekend 8sten February, behelzen de volgende byzonderheden:

Salona is in de handen der Grieken. Karaikaki had, na zyne behaalde overwinning te Arakova en Volizza, waar hy 1500 paarden en allerlei soorten van krygs en mondbehoefsten genomen had, een korps van 1000 Turken op den weg naar Salona om deze plaats te versterken in de nabijheid van Lepanto verrast en in stukken gehouden.

Volgens de bevelen van het gouvernement zal deze generaal een gedeelte van zyne troepen zenden naar het leger van Eleusis. Twee honderd Peloponnezen waren er reeds aangekomen, en 2000 man onder de kolonels Gordon en Petrombalj, zullen zich naar Peraeris inschepen onder het konvooi van het Amerikaanse fregat, gekommandeerd door Miaulis. Al deze vereenigde krygsmagt zal gelykstondig den Seraskier, Redshid Pacha, aanvallen, die Athene genaderd is, van welke plaats hy had moeten terug trekken, ten gevolge der overwinning van Arakova, waardoor kolonel Fabvier gelegenheid zal krygen binnen Acropolis met krygs en mondbehoefsten te komen.

Bucharest, 13den Feb.—Private brieven

van Konstantinopel onder dagteekening van den 4den February, melden dat de Porte, door den Reis Effendi verklaard heeft, dat zy alle diplomatische onderhandelingen ten gunste der Grieksche insurgenten zou verwerpen. De redenen waarop dit besluit gegrond is, zyn dezelve als die in vorige gelegenheden geopperd.

Parijs, 6den Maart.—De Heer Eynard heeft eenen, den 26sten February gedaateerden brief aan de Grieksche Committee te Geneve toegezonden, waarvan het volgende een uittreksel is:

“Ik heb berigten uit Napoli tot den 24 January. Zy bevestigen de derde door Karaiki behaalde overwinning; meldende dat de waarde der te Volizza prys gemaakte goederen meer bedroegen dan men in het eerst gedacht had.”

MAART 16.

(Uit Deutsche Nieuwspapieren.)

Berlyn, Feb. 24.—Eene in Silesien voorgevallene gebeurtenis, heeft hier eenig opzien verwekt. In verscheidene dorpen der ommestrecken van Leignitz, welke gedeelyk bewoond worden door katolyken en protestanten hadden dezen die met de eerste in de beste verstandhouding leven, hun bybels ter lezing gegeven, welke weldra in de handen van vele katolyken geraakten. De prins bisschop van Breslau, de heer von Schimonsky was niet er van verwittigd, of by zond een kerkelyken raadsheer naar de dorpen om de katolyken te bewegen, het zy door aanmaning of bedreigingen, de bybels aftegeven. By de aankomst van dezen afgezant, vergaderde hy de katolyke schouten en vermaande hen om hem in de uitvoering van zyne zending behulpzaam te willen zyn. De schouten weigerden en verklaarden, dat zy zich zelve tellen onder de genen, die misdadig gehandeld hebben door den bybel te lezen, en betuigen zelfs dat zy allen tot den protestantschen godsdienst zouden overgaan, wanneer zy verder hierover geplaagd wierden. Deraadsheerlyke geestelyke keerde daarom met onvreidige zaken terug en gaf een verslag van zyn wedervaren aan den prins bisschop. Daarop heeft de bisschop den bystand van de civile overheden ingeroepen; maar de oppervoorzitter von Merkel heeft het niet raadzaam geoordeeld diens verzoek intewilligen.

Men schynt hier niet willens te zyn de katolyke onderdanen te beletten den Heiligen schieft te lezen, wanneer zy daartoe mogten genegen zyn.

De bovengemelde omstandigheid gevoegd by de voordragt van de meeste katolyke geestelyken in Opper Silezien, die in de wyze van hunne godsdienst uitoefening eene volledige hervorming verzoekt hebben en vergeleken met de belangryke in het licht verschenen verhandeling over de katolyke kerken in Silezien, zoo mogen wy voorspellen dat er gewigtige gebeurtenissen in dat land te verwachten zyn.

Pruissen heeft de Mexikaansche Republiek erkend by het sluiten van een handels traktaat, en een konsul, benoemd die bereids naar Mexiko stond te vertrekken. Deze stap zal van veel belang zyn, inzonderheid voor onzen linnen handel.

Augsburg, 6den Maart.—Een Noord Duitsch dagblad van den 25sten February meldt het volgende:—“Het is reeds uit de publieke nieuwspapieren bekend dat eene menigte katolyke geestelyken een adres ingeleverd hebben aan den prins bisschop te Breslau, wegens het afschaffen van een aantal misbruiken, welke naar hunne on-





in pursuit of the enemy, and that to this we must attribute the entire want of news.

"Count de Villa Flor yesterday united all his forces at Amarante, and to-day enters Villa Real. Messo Frio was occupied yesterday by the militia under the command of Colonel Serpa, charged with the defence of the Tamega from Amarante to the Douró, and to-day the communication with Lamego will be re-opened, in order speedily to reinforce General Azoredo, in case the rebels should attempt to re-open Beira.

"Head-quarters at Braga, 23th Feb. 1827.

(Signed) "Marquis DE ANGEJA."

MARCH 16.

Extract from a letter, dated Paris, March 9:—"It is surprising the progress which public opinion has made since you and I were here three years ago. Many of the royalists that were formerly opposed to a representative government have seen their error, and are converted. Even M. de la Bourdonnaye, a furious ultra in the Chamber of Deputies, is of the number. A union, though not an ostensible union, has taken place between them and the moderate and sensible portion of the liberals. On the other hand, the jesuits have gained, and are gaining ground, but not in the degree which has been represented. They have no hold on the nation—the mass is decidedly against them; but they are powerful at court; and as they are well aware that at the death of the king their influence would cease, they are bestirring themselves with great activity to make the most of the present, eager to ensure the victory, under the persuasion that they must be the masters, or not exist at all. Here, then, I think is the only danger of a convulsion. If they urge matters with too violent haste, and push on the ministers to make laws more and more destructive of the charter, or cause a change of ministers, and get men more subservient to their wishes than the present, then, I think, another revolution would break forth; for this people will not endure the priests for rulers. By the jesuits, I would speak of the clergy generally, as a party united with the ultras, who are avowed enemies to a constitutional government. In the mean time the discontent is very great. Every body speaks against the ministers—in the salons, the coffee-houses, and the streets; and the freedom with which they speak surprises me. There was a proof of the state of public opinion in the conduct of the academy on the law of the press; and another proof has just been given in the triumph of the liberals in the election at Orleans. The next general election will be decidedly in favour of the liberals. This the royalists themselves with grief have told me."

MARCH 19.

OPENING OF AN EGYPTIAN MUMMY.

One of these operations was performed in the gallery of Egyptian Antiquities at Paris on Sunday last; and Her Royal Highness the Dauphiness, together with a number of scientific persons, attended to witness the process. The linen bands encircling the body from head to foot being unrolled, the mummy was found to be in wonderful preservation. The nails on the hands were remarkably long; the hair was quite perfect, and had preserved its flaxen colour untarnished; eyes of enamel had been substituted for the original, a singularity which has been observed only once before. The most curious circumstance, however, was the discovery of two papyrus manuscripts, one rolled round the head, the other round the breast; they were in such preservation as to allow of being deciphered, by M. Champollion, jun.; the body by this means was found to be that of Tete Mathis, daughter to the keeper of the Temple of Isis, at Thebes; different marks and ornaments also denoted she had been one of high consideration among the Egyptians. It is supposed that the mummy cannot be less than 3000 years old, notwithstanding which the skin has preserved, in a great measure, its elasticity, and even its humidity in some parts. An attentive perusal of the manuscripts will no doubt bring to light some curious facts. The operation was managed by Doctors Delatre and de Verneil.—Paris Paper.

FROM ST. THOMAS PAPERS.

MAY 9.

From the Glasgow Herald, March 19.

There are no further accounts from Portugal. An opinion appears pretty generally to prevail that the King of Spain has been supplied with money from some quarter or another, and that a large portion of it is expended in equipping his army.

There have been few confident anticipations of late in the London papers as to the future premier. At one time Mr. Peel was supposed to have the best chance, but opinion now seems pretty equally balanced betwixt that gentleman and Mr. Canning.

The Courier asserts that troops are ordered to embark for Portugal, but it does not mention what unforeseen circumstances require their aid.

MAY 12.

Our accounts from the Main state that Colonel J. S. Lopez, implicated in the late affair of Cumaná, has been condemned to ten years banishment.

The Trinidad Guardian of the 27th March states, that Bolivar had issued a Decree, prohibiting the exportation of Cattle, Mules, Asses, &c. from Colombia.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The ministerial journals—the journals, at least, which affect to possess the confidence of Ministers, pretend to remain in doubt as to the proposed successor to the Earl of Liverpool. There is not, however, the least ground for uncertainty upon the subject; though those who might wish to give Mr. Canning, the advantage of a surprise at the Oxford election, which will follow Mr. Peel's promotion, act cunningly enough in throwing suspicion over the arrangement as long as it may remain uncompleted by official forms. The electors of the University are now, however, again apprised, that before many weeks elaps, they will be called upon to choose a successor to Mr. Peel; and, if we might venture to presume so far, we would add a warning, to take care that they are not placed in the awkward predicament in which, thanks to Mr. Goulburn, the sister University found herself in the late discussion of the Roman Catholic question.

As far as certainty is attainable in the affairs of politics, it is certain that Mr. Peel will be the Prime Minister and a Peer, before two months are over. The promise was given to the right hon. gentleman before the decision of the Roman Catholic Question; and certainly neither that decision, nor the distinguished part which he had in producing it, has detracted from the preponderating influence which Mr. Peel previously possessed both with the King and the People. As far as the succession to the office of the Earl of Liverpool is concerned, no change has taken place in the views of the Cabinet, but other changes are confidently and pretty generally anticipated.

A surmise has been thrown out that Mr. Canning must retire, and this is carried so far by one Sunday journalist, generally well informed upon such subjects, that he describes the foreign Secretary as having virtually resigned. The loss of Mr. Canning's services, at this moment, would be a serious privation to the country, and it is not easy to comprehend how it is incumbent on him to withdraw from the public service.

As we have already stated, Mr. Peel's promotion was determined upon before the discussion of the Catholic question; and we can add that the arrangement then made, met with Mr. Canning's cordial approbation.

The Right Hon. Gentleman, it is well known, positively rejected any arrangement which should remove him from the foreign office or from the House of Commons, and even declared his unwillingness to accept the first place in the ministry; the elevation of Mr. Peel is, therefore, in a great degree his own act.—St. James's Chronicle.

The accounts from Portugal are generally favourable, though circumstances are from time to time disclosed not altogether reconcilable with the tranquillity which the face of the country has lately exhibited, or with the facility with which the insurrection was suppressed.—The number of the refugees actually disarmed by the Spanish authorities, certainly bears no proportion to that of the armed traitors who have passed in the territories of Spain; and from a circular addressed by the Portuguese government to the Ecclesiastical authorities, it is but too manifest that the clergy have not discontinued their pestilent exertions to kindle a war against the Constitution. From Spain, we learn, that Ferdinand is making extraordinary exertions to collect a respectable military force on the Portuguese frontier.—Thus, however, he may do without any design of engaging in active hostilities, though the numerous descriptions that have occurred in the regiments hitherto brought into contact with the Portuguese seem to render very questionable the prudence of exposing his army to the contagion of liberty in the adjacent kingdom.

The state of affairs in Greece is again a little brighter. Mr. Gordon is said, in letters of a late date, to be at the head of 5000 men, better appointed and better disciplined than have yet taken the field in the cause of Greek liberty; and the Greek chiefs are represented as only waiting the arrival of Lord Cochrane, who was hourly expected, to commence active operations. The Neapolitan General Church, (an Englishman) and Mr. Lambton, the late member for Durham, have sailed from Naples to join the Greeks.

Reports have been in circulation, that Mr. Lamb had abruptly quitted Madrid, in consequence of disputes with the Spanish Minister. A letter from Madrid, of the 26th of February, says, that they have arisen out of the circumstances of the artillery which was taken by the Constitutional Portuguese from the Marquis de Chaves having proved to be, in a great part, of the manufacture of Seville.

With respect to the sudden departure of Mr. Lamb from Madrid, we suppose this rumour has been set afloat for the hundredth time, in consequence of its being known that some fresh troops are under the orders for embarkation for Portugal, rendered necessary, as we learn, by the last despatches from General Clinton. The force intended to be sent, consists of detachments belonging to the 12th Lancers, the Grenadier Guards, and the 4th regiment of Infantry, which will embark in the course of the present week at Portsmouth. Detachments, also, belonging to the 23d and 43d regiments of Foot, will embark this week at Plymouth for Portugal. A detachment, belonging to the 96th regiment of Foot, marched,

on Saturday morning, from Westminster for Bristol, on their route to Plymouth; but we have not learned whether their destination is to the Peninsula.—Courier.

All the reinforcements going to Portugal amount to a few horses (less than fifty), and just men enough to take care of them.—Globe.

All the accounts from Spain agree in stating that active military preparations are going on in that country, and the letters lately published, found in the baggage of the rebels after their late defeat, certainly implicate Ferdinand with the Royalist party. A correspondent of the Times, in a letter dated Madrid, February 23, professes to give accurate details of the movements of the Spanish government. According to this writer, by the end of June, nearly 35,000 men will be on the frontiers, and no difficulty is felt for want of money, though the present rate of expenditure would amount to about three millions and a half in the year. Madrid, at the date of the latest accounts, was still the scene of reviews and military spectacles, at which the Royal Family was present.

It appears by advices from Paris, that the Swiss troops which were returned from Spain, and were intended to garrison Pau and Oleron, had suddenly received orders to proceed to Pernignan, in consequence of serious disturbances having broken out in Catalonia.

Various letters from Frankfort affirm, that Don Miguel will immediately depart from Vienna for Spain.

The jealousy and fear of the Spanish government, as indicated by its conduct on the frontiers, are extreme in the province of Estremadura: a decree was circulated denouncing the punishment of presidio (hard labour) against any person receiving letters from Portugal, of whatever nature, without transmitting them to the police. The transmission of bills and other effects to Portugal was also forbidden.

MAY 16.

SIERRA LEONE.

The following is an extract from a letter from a correspondent at Sierra Leone, received by the Cadmus sloop of war:

"January 12.

"Sir Neil Campbell has returned from the Gold Coast, where he made numerous alterations and reductions. He had gone up the river about the time when the dreadful fever rages which so awfully distinguished this cursed climate, and must have died if he had not happened to be a man of most temperate and cautious habits, and of peculiarly strong nerves. He has been confined for the last six weeks. He had a relapse, too, and was considered for some days in a hopeless condition, but nature has at length prevailed. His recovery is now certain. He will, however, have to wait for many a long day before he is himself again. The Cadmus brought dispatches for the General on the 10th of January, and we learned that there was every probability of a war, which might release the poor half-dead English from exile. Bad as a state of warfare is, it is a blessed state compared to the condition of the military here. Hope is completely shut out from four-fifths of us. No more than one fifth can well expect to return. The report of a war shed some comfort upon us, but we find that the news is too good to be true. If we are to have war, God send that we may be in the thick of it before the rains commence.—What they call the unhealthy season—the killing season—is now over, and we may look forward to fine weather until the month of June. We have had a few lamentable losses here this month. Mr. Alfred Yeakle, a fine able young fellow, a volunteer, died of four days' illness on the 10th inst. Captain Kelly died at the Gambia on the 20th of November, of 30 days' illness. He was a promising officer, and a very great loss to the service in this country. These two gentlemen came in the Lively a few months ago. Fourteen of the men in the detachment in the corps have died out of 38 rank and file, so that you see the accounts of this diabolical place have not been exaggerated. Mr. Hamilton the chief justice, also died about three weeks ago, so that there is opened for some unfortunate victim an independence to the day of his death by this inevitable calamity. The salary is 3,000l a year. It ought to be 30,000l. All the officers of the garrison attended the funeral. The Joseph Green transport is expected here every day. She brings out a number of officers and volunteers. What those aspirants after fame, who will, in all probability, die ingloriously, mean to do, I cannot imagine: there are no situations vacant for them; and unless they have the means of supporting themselves, what will become of them? But they will be unprovided for. The idea of speculating upon the yawning grave is the most extraordinary that ever entered the mind of afflicted man. We lead a most monotonous life. Every day like the preceding. Our barracks are very fine, perhaps equal in every respect to any you have ever seen in England—in fact, all the materials, even to the common lath, are sent out from England; so that you may form some notion of the immense expense of such an undertaking for the accommodation of 500 men and their officers. The march up to the barracks by an indisposed man is almost always fatal. There is one infernal arrangement here. The Medical Board has not the power to send home any unfortunate military man, although he may be pronounced absolutely in a dying state, in consequence of the present climate."